Lepcrisinus fraxini Panz.
Hylurgops glabratus Zett.
Trypodendron lineatus Oliv.
Cryphalus piceæ Ratz.
Cryphalus abietis Ferr.
Anisandrus dispar Fab.
Xyleborus viduus Eich.
Xylocleptes bispinus Duft.

MISCELLANEOUS COLEOPTEROLOGICAL NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS.

By Chas. Schaeffer.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Languria denticulata new name.
Languria apicalis Schaef.

The name *apicalis* is preoccupied in this genus. Motschutsky, 1860, described *L. apicalis* which is considered a synonym of *mozardi*.

Languria convexicollis Horn.
Languria interstitialis Casey.

Colonel Casey differentiates his species from *convexicollis* principally on the form of the sixth joint of the antennal club and on the punctuation or sculpture of the elytral intervals. The former character is sexual and the latter, the punctuation or sculpture of the elytral intervals, is variable. The irregular rugiform creases of the intervals when present obscure or obliterate the very fine punctuation. In a moderate large series specimens may be found which have some of the intervals smooth and some more or less rugosely creased.

Acropteroxys divisa Horn.
Acropteroxys thoracina Casey.

I have taken a number of specimens of this species in the Huach Mountains, Arizona, in which the black basal markings of the prothorax are extremely variable in extent and are almost obsolete in one specimen. The difference in the form of the antennal joints

described by Colonel Casey for *divisa* and his *interstitialis* are present in my series from Arizona and are those of the male and female respectively.

Acropteroxys gracilis var. **texana** new variety.

A form taken rather commonly at Brownsville, Tex., agrees with typical *gracilis* except that the prosternum around the front coxæ is black as in *divisa* Horn. The black prothoracic spot is as in *gracilis*, that is, longitudinal. In *divisa* it generally covers more or less the entire base.

Brownsville, Texas.

Triplax mesosternalis Schaef.

Triplax monostigma Casey.

Typical *mesosternalis* have the prothorax with three anterior black spots, one at the middle of anterior margin and one on each side near the lateral margin. The central spot is always distinct but the two lateral spots are sometimes only faintly indicated or entirely absent. I have specimens from Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

Chrysobothris sexfasciata new species.

Very similar in form and coloration to *C. chrysæla*. Head feebly convex in front; eyes relatively narrowly separated and connected above by an arcuate carina, occipital carina faint; clypeus more or less distinctly triangularly emarginate at middle, subtruncate each side; antennæ nearly as in *chrysæla* but with the third joint slightly shorter. Prothorax transverse, sides arcuate each side; disc moderately convex without depressions or callosities; punctuation moderately coarse, punctures at sides near base larger and separated by more or less distinct narrow ridges. Elytra wider than the prothorax; the margin serrulate; disc without trace of costæ; basal fovea deep, median fovea faint; a green basal fascia connected at sides with a slightly arcuate submedian fascia; a slightly oblique postmedian fascia and the extreme apex of the same color; surface moderately coarsely punctate, disc without costæ; near the lateral margin from the submedian to the subapical fascia a more or less distinct and more coarsely and closely punctate impression. Ventral segments moderately coarsely punctate; lateral margin of last segment entire, apex entire and slightly arcuate, without acute angles. Prosternum rather truncate; anterior femur with an acute tooth, not serrulate within. Length 4.5 mm.

Key West, Florida.

Type in the collection of the Brooklyn Museum, received through the kindness of Mr. Alan S. Nicolay.

This species is apt to be taken for a small *chrysæla*, which it resembles very closely. It differs, however, from that species in having

the sides of clypeus not rounded but truncate, the eyes above relatively more closely placed, the prothorax with rounded lateral margin and anterior angles not truncate and the elytral apex always of the same bright green color as the other fasciæ.

I am uncertain of the sex but whether male or female the apex of last ventral segment is different from those of *C. chrysæla*.

Mastogenius puncticollis new species.

Black, bronzed, glabrous. Head convex with a more or less distinct median impression; moderately coarsely and not closely punctate; antennæ extending about a little below the hind angles, serrate from the fourth joint, second joint short, globose, third elongate about as long but much narrower than second, shorter than the fifth and scarcely half as long as the fourth. Prothorax a little wider than long, widest a little behind middle; feebly converging towards base, more rapidly towards apex; surface rather coarsely and moderately closely punctate, intervals between the large punctures densely punctate with much finer punctures; at middle a more or less distinct, elongated, narrow, feebly elevated line. Elytra as wide at base as the basal margin of prothorax; sides subparallel; surface glabrous, rather less coarsely punctate than the prothorax, and with the punctures a little more widely separated. Prosternum and metasternum rather coarsely punctate; ventral segments more finely punctate, the punctures more widely separated. Posterior margin of hind coxal plate broadly sinuate. Length 3 mm.

Huachuca Mountains, Arizona.

Differs from all our species in the shape and punctuation of prothorax.

Trigonogya new genus.

Head convex, very feebly impressed; antennæ dentate from the fourth joint. Eyes oval, nearly parallel. Prothorax truncate at base. Scutellum small, subtriangular. Elytra convex, truncate and deeply impressed at base. Prosternum truncate in front, laterally with distinctly limited antennal cavities and with a fine carina on each side of middle. Mesosternum invisible. Metasternum truncate in front. Posterior coxæ nearly contiguous; coxal plates feebly dilated internally and externally.

Type—*Mastogenius reticulaticollis* Schaef.

This new genus differs from *Mastogenius* and, judging from the descriptions, from all the known genera of the tribe Mastogenini by the distinct antennal cavities of the prosternum and seemingly also by the carinate prosternum.

TABLE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF THE TRIBE MASTOGENINI.

1. Prosternum with distinctly limited, subtriangular antennal cavities and distinct carina on each side of middle; posterior margin of hind coxal plates feebly emarginate; third joint of antennæ small; prothoracic sculpture reticulate; color black, elytra bluish..**Trigonogya reticulaticollis** Schaef.
Prosternum without antennal cavities and without carinæ at middle, **Mastogenius** 2

2. Posterior margin of hind coxal plates more or less sinuate or emarginate; the exterior and interior angles slightly prominent; front convex and more or less distinctly impressed 3
Posterior margin of hind coxal plates oblique and internally rather broadly dilated; color æneous; front convex and sometimes with feeble median impression; third antennal joint shorter than fifth..**M. robustus** Schaef.

3. Third antennal joint shorter than fifth; prothorax widest below middle; coarsely and rather closely punctate, punctures as large, or a little larger, as those on elytra; intervals between the large punctures very finely and densely punctulate.....**M. puncticollis** Schaef.
Third joint of antennæ about as long or slightly longer than the fifth; intervals between the large prothoracic punctures not densely punctate, smooth 4

4. Prothorax widest at apical third; a small foveiform impression near middle of side margin and a very fine and faint median impressed line which reaches neither base nor apex; third joint of antennæ scarcely more than half as long as the fourth.....**M. impressipennis** Fall.
Prothorax widest at about middle, without small foveiform impression near side margin at middle and without median impressed line; third joint of antennæ more than one half as long as the fourth...**M. subcyaneus** Lec.

Haltica scutellaris Oliv.

Specimens which undoubtedly are this species occur at Brownsville, Texas. It is very near our *H. rufa* and colored like that species but the upper surface is very shining and much more finely punctate and the antennal joints are a little longer and narrower with the third and fourth joints nearly equal in size.